

Everything Goes!

We mean by the above that the price of Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps GOES DOWN 50 per cent. at the KENTUCKY CLOTHING HOUSE

For the Next Ten Days!

Remember it makes no difference at what Price other Houses sell Goods. We will sell them for Less. We invite you to call and learn Prices. Respectfully,

VICROY & LEE,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors, 31 Second Street, Maysville, Ky. 14495

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day effected a partnership for the manufacture of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS and LIGHT PLEASURE VEHICLES of all kinds, in this city, and, in order to meet the growing demand of an already established trade, we will keep constantly on hand a line of our own work, unexcelled by any either in price or quality. We will also aim to carry a cheaper grade of goods for those desiring same. We propose to run our business on a broad gauge. Content with small margins, we intend to batter down the wall of high prices with our engine of quick sales, and we challenge comparison with any. Mr. JOHN PORTER will continue with our firm and will give his personal attention to our UNDERTAKING business. Salesroom: No. 16 Sutton Street.

MYALL & SHACKLEFORD,
West Side Sutton Street, Maysville, Ky.

THE GREAT Slaughter SALE

—OF—

BOOTS and SHOES

BEGINS AT RANSON'S TO-DAY. OUR ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK MUST BE SOLD PRIOR TO RECEIVING FALL GOODS, AND TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, WE WILL OFFER UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS FOR THIRTY DAYS. CALL EARLY AND SECURE BEST BARGAINS.

F. B. RANSON.
AT THE

PAINT STORE

—Is a fine stock of—

WALL PAPER,

CEILING DECORATIONS, and everything in the Paint line. ALABASTINE is the Best Coating for walls and ceilings; it will not rub off, and is cheaper and better than Kalsomine or Whitewash. Anyone can put it on. ALBERT GREENWOOD, No. 24 Second Street, Maysville.

FRANK M. HAUCKE,
House, Sign and ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

Shop a few doors above Yancy & Alexander's livery stable, second street. dlf

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

ICE CREAM and SODA WATER a specialty. Fresh Bread and Cakes, Pastries and Wedding cakes furnished on short notice. No. 2 Second street, Maysville.

Established 1865.

EQUITY GROCERY

G. W. GEISEL,
No. 2, W. Second St., Opp. Opera House.

Fruit and Vegetables in season. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. dlf

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC—TRY IT.

THE BUZZARD DOLLARS.

MR. MANNING NOT TO INTERFERE BEFORE CONGRESS MEETS.

Mr. Higgins' Motion About the Removal of Weigher Bacon—Mr. Morton and the New York Governorship—Mr. Cleveland—Washington—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A treasury official who is familiar with the views of Secretary Manning on the silver question said that the secretary would not interfere with the coinage of the silver dollars between now and the meeting of congress under any circumstances. The appropriation for the mints at Carson City and San Francisco would not be used, and, though the money appropriated was not transferable, the secretary could order the coinage of silver to go on at these mints, and still keep within the requirements of the Bland act. The determination, however, to make that act responsible for the waste of silver coinage would avoid an unnecessary waste of the general appropriation, because the service was more cheaply done at Philadelphia than at any other mint.

The question raised by the superintendent of the Philadelphia mint in regard to the payment of wages to workmen employed in coining the standard silver dollars, which has been under consideration for nearly two weeks, will probably be decided this week by the letter of Secretary Manning to the director of the mint. As already printed in these dispatches, the issue is such that it could be turned against the continuation of the coinage of the silver dollars, or in favor of going on with the work. The "matter of policy," it is understood, has been decided in favor of continuing the coinage, though the law advisers were of opinion that the expenses would have to be limited to the specific appropriation made by congress, and that would entail a deficiency appropriation for wages at the mint. Shows that congress has never taken into consideration the cost of coining the standard silver dollar. The first year Mr. Burchard was director of the mint he wrote a letter to the house appropriation committee saying that this coinage had caused a deficiency. This was in December, 1879, nearly two years after the law went into effect. So uncertain was the fate of a deficiency bill for this purpose, and fearing to precipitate hostile debate, the committee sent the following to Director Burchard:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1879.
Resolved, That in the judgment of the committee the authority of the secretary of the treasury is ample for the coining of the standard of the silver dollar under the act of February 25, 1876, and that at the present time there is no necessity for the passage of a deficiency appropriation for the mints of Philadelphia, the secretary and said act having authority to make the necessary expenditures out of the appropriation contained therein.

December 17, 1879.
The above is a copy of a resolution submitted by Mr. Clymer and adopted by the committee on appropriations, house of representatives, at its session. Very Respectfully,

JAMES C. CURTIS,
Assistant clerk, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.
To the Hon. HENRI C. BOCHARD, Director of the Mint.

The treasury, however, has never followed the specific appropriations annually made have done duty as far as possible, and the deficiency has been made good from the indefinite appropriation. If authority is given to draw one dollar therefrom, then the entire expense of coining silver dollars ought to be paid out of this indefinite appropriation. This will probably be the decision of Secretary Manning, and the act of February 28, 1876, will be construed to authorize this. The definite appropriations will be limited to the coining of gold and subsidiary coins.

When the question was originally raised by Treasurer Jordan that the act of 1876 was not a continuing appropriation, either for the purchase of bullion or the coining of silver dollars, the officials to whom it was referred declined to take any notice of it. Now that it has been decided that \$2,000,000 worth of silver have to be purchased every month, even if the coinage did not go on, policy seems to dictate that during the short time before congress assembles the coining of the silver dollar shall also continue, as not more than \$5,000,000 will be added to the stock before the views of the president and the secretary of the treasury urging the unconditional repeal of the Bland bill will be before congress. The responsibility for the further purchase of bullion and the coining into buzzard dollars will then be upon congress.

Mr. Higgins, appointment clerk of the treasury, when asked concerning the removal of Weigher Bacon and the appointment of Mr. Sterling, declined to say anything about it, as the change had to be approved by Secretary Manning, and as a matter of record in Mr. Higgins' office, the reasons for his retention are obvious.

During his recent visit to Washington Mr. Levi P. Morton talked about the approaching political events in New York state, when the subject of gubernatorial nominations was mentioned. In reply to the question whether he had any aspirations for the nomination he said he was not seeking it by any means. The duties of the office were laborious, exacting and important, and the responsibility was great. At the same time if the nomination was tendered with any degree of unanimity he would be constrained to accept the honor—for such it is—to be governor of the Empire state, and the nomination of the Republican convention may be regarded as the equivalent of an election. Mr. Morton said he believed that the party was so thoroughly united that it would certainly be successful, and he had no doubt that the enlarged representation in the convention would command the confidence of the party throughout the state, and that the full vote of the state for the nominee of the Republican convention.

There was a rather interesting incident at the White House. Among the callers on the president was Senator Dolph, of Oregon, and C. J. Nolte, of Portland, Ore. Mr. Nolte is a member of the National Democratic committee from Oregon. He is an applicant for the position of postmaster at Portland. At present the legislature having failed to elect a senator at its last session—there is but one senator from Oregon. He, like the representative elect, is a Republican.

Under the circumstances, therefore, democratic applicants for federal offices in that state have to get a republican senator or a republican representative to endorse them, there being no senator Dolph

performed that duty for Mr. Nolte, though he told the president it went against his grain to do it. The president told Senator Dolph his endorsement would have its proper weight, as Mr. Nolte's democracy was fully endorsed by his fellow democrats at home.

The report of Gen. Edgerton, of Boston; Postoffice Inspector Hall, F. M. Alexander, of Philadelphia, and G. Lund, the assistant superintendent of the railway mail service, on the business of the New York postoffice has been received by the postmaster general and is now under consideration. It will be acted on, Mr. Vilas says, very soon, and the contents of the report will then be made public. The report goes into the entire question of more facilities of the New York and Brooklyn postoffices, and contains a number of recommendations looking to their immediate extension and improvement. The report proper is very voluminous. Besides this, it encloses statements of the postmasters of New York and Brooklyn, giving their views as to the necessity of additional mail facilities, which are also lengthy. Mr. Vilas says that any statement purporting to be an abstract of their contents is purely imaginary, as no one but himself has yet seen the report, and had not yet read all the papers.

There were more strangers at the White House than any day since June last. They came from all sections of the country, Texas, Tennessee, California, Idaho and Pennsylvania furnishing the greater proportion. As usual there were more ladies than men. When the president entered the East room he was rather surprised at the number, for there were nearly two hundred, but he did not have much difficulty in satisfying them, shaking each by the hand cordially. These tri-weekly public receptions by the president are quite a feature with the new administration, and one which is thoroughly enjoyed by strangers in the city.

General Warner's Views.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Congressman Warner has arrived here. He spent some time in conference with Treasurer Jordan, and the amendments proposed by the latter to the Warner bill were earnestly discussed. Respecting the provisions of his bill, as well as the proposed modification and the discussions between himself and Mr. Jordan, Gen. Warner is disposed to be reticent. He said, however, that he feels hopeful that a compromise bill can be presented, which will receive the assent of a majority of congress, and the approval of the president. In conversation with a correspondent Gen. Warner said:

"The contest will be a triangular one between monetaryists, the partisans of the present coinage law, and the friends of a compromise measure like the one I advocate. It is clear that if anything is effected it must be in the nature of a compromise. Any attempt to adopt the policy advocated by the president and Secretary Manning for a few months ago—the bare suspension of the silver coinage and the practical demonetization of silver, except of the amount already coined—must result in a disastrous failure in congress. I think the president and Secretary Manning will realize this fact before the assembly of congress, if they have not already done so. My plan, I believe, offers the only practical solution of the difficulty. The effect of the measure, if adopted, will be to establish bi-metalism on a sound basis. The certificates issued will represent silver bullion at its true value as compared with gold. There will be no influx of silver bullion from abroad for conversion into certificates, because they will be based upon the market value of bullion in London and New York, which governs prices everywhere else. I would not object to giving the certificates the full legal tender quality, but, in order to avoid constitutional objections which would be raised against that, I propose that they shall be legal tender for duty to and from the government, except in cases where coin is expressly required, that they may constitute the lawful money reserve and redemption fund of National banks, and that the secretary of the treasury shall have the option to redeem them, either with bullion or lawful money. The bill will provide necessary safeguards against the bullion of silver by private holders, of syndicates, and the certificates of any date will represent the market value of the bullion deposited at that date. They are to be redeemed at the market rate on the date of redemption. By this means the true ratio of silver to gold will always be maintained. It will be actually an internal ratio established and easily understood. The bill will also provide for the redemption and recognition of the trade dollars, and for fixing the weight of the silver half dollar at one-half the weight of the standard silver, and increasing its legal tender quality in a corresponding degree."

Gen. Warner expects to submit his views to the president and secretary of the treasury immediately. While he declines to make any statement of his impressions as to what modifications his views have undergone in the last six months, it is apparent that Gen. Warner regards the prospect of a compromise as excellent. From other sources which are regarded as trustworthy, it is learned that Treasurer Jordan and several of his most influential advisers in New York are strongly disposed to favor the Warner plan with some modifications.

The Alabama Court's Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The statement that the question of the correctness of the expenditures of the Alabama Claims commission has been referred by the state department to the department of justice for report and recommendation is not true. There is not the slightest reason for such reference. The first comptroller is the judge, and between Mr. Bayard and Mr. Durham the only difference is as to the necessity of allowing payment to the watchman, laborer and charwoman. This is not urged as lawful, but an expense which ought to be recognized until congress can act upon the whole question, the care of the building and the protection of the records requiring the employment of those persons.

There is another statement made in the same connection which has also been generally published, to the effect that Judge Harlan expressed satisfaction that Secretary Bayard makes no criticism of the expenditures of the court as extravagant or unnecessary, stating that they have been most jealously watched and will bear the most careful scrutiny.

A state department official who had read the letter of Secretary Bayard to Judge Harlan, says when he saw that statement he was forcibly reminded of John Phœnix's description of the admirable manner in which the antagonist held his adversary down, by the former inserting his nose between the teeth of the latter. The paragraph, said this official, does Secretary Bayard gross injustice. He was not at liberty to make his letter public, but after such a

statement he hoped that Secretary Bayard would, upon his return to Washington, give the public a chance to judge what foundation there is for Mr. Harlan's profound satisfaction.

"I thought that Comptroller Durham was exact," said this official, "but Secretary Bayard's language is that of indignation that those in whom the highest confidence had been reposed should, in the face of the plainest provisions of law attempt to defend what ought never to have existed."

Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—M. B. Bacon has been appointed superintendent of the public building at Toledo, O. Mr. Bacon is a brother-in-law of President Cleveland.

Fiendish Double Murder.

OMAHA, Sept. 19.—A horrible double murder was committed at a place thirty miles northeast of Omaha. The story of the crime as related by a man named Reynolds, is as follows: Two men, disguised as negroes, came into the tent of Jas. Pinston and his son John, who had located a week ago on the homestead. Jim Reynolds was also in the tent when the strangers came in. After some little conversation one of the strangers suddenly picked up an axe and struck the old man and his son on the back of their heads, killing them instantly. Reynolds says he was unable to do anything as he was covered by a revolver in the hands of the other stranger. The "murderers" then examined the pockets of the victims and secured \$51. After their departure Reynolds caught one of the horses and rode to the nearest ranch and informed a man named Lee Wynn of the murders. Reynolds accompanied by Wynn came into Sidney and reported the above story to the authorities. Their statements seemed conflicting and both Reynolds and Wynn were placed under arrest. Thirty-six dollars were found on Reynolds. It is believed he committed the double murder.

Death of a Bishop.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Right Rev. Henry C. Lay, bishop of the Eastern (Md.) diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, died at the church home on Broadway in this city at 2 o'clock from heart disease. The bishop had been in ill-health for some time past. He came to Baltimore on September 8 and had been confined to his bed since then. Bishop Lay was born in Richmond, Va., December 6, 1823, in which city in 1846 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Meade. In 1848 he was created a priest in Huntsville, Ala., by Bishop Cobbe and in 1859 he was elected a bishop and was sent to Arkansas as a missionary. He was translated to the diocese of Eastern, Md., in 1866, which position he held at the time of his death. Rev. Geo. Lay, of Erie, Pa., is a son of the deceased bishop.

Dark and Gloomy Runners.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19.—Gen. Howard is in possession of news to the effect that a general strike has been ordered among the track, train and shoveler of the Union Pacific railroad. Gen. Howard says he stands ready to protect the road with 3,000 men, and see that trains are kept moving, shops guarded and the Chinese miners protected in the mines. "To keep the mails moving," said Gen. Howard, "we must have locomotives, and to keep them running we must have coal, and therefore it is necessary to have the mines operated, and the miners, even if Chinese, must be protected. The Knights of Labor cannot control the Chinese, and hence they are anxious to get rid of them, as no strike can be carried on successfully so long as they are employed."

Brainard's Travels.

WINNEPEG, Sept. 19.—From private telegrams received here it is learned that Brainard, the Vermont bank defaulter, is at Hamilton resting at the Queen's hotel, and will come on here to see his wife at once. To a friend he told the story of his travels. At Minneapolis he escaped from the Boston detective through the superior cunning of Chief Detective John O'Connor, of St. Paul, and Detective Saxe, of Chicago, where he slipped away from his captors in the Minnesota Union railroad station. His trip from St. Paul was first to Omaha, thence to Kingston near Chicago, thence to Hamilton by way of Detroit, ferrying across the river. Way trains were used to avoid the danger of detection.

Papal Decree.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—A decree by Pope Leo XIII has been received by Archbishop Gibbons, which will interest Catholics. His holiness renews his encyclical "supremacy apostolatus" of 1883, concerning the celebration during October of the Rosary. The Pope decrees and commands that the regulations contained therein be observed in all Catholic churches this year, and in subsequent years "so long as the present distressing state of the church and of public affairs continues, and so long as it is not granted to the church to return thanks for the restoration to the supreme pontiff of his full liberty." Copies of this decree have been sent out from this see to all Catholic churches.

Riel's Case.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—Riel's counsel has arrived in the city and arrangements are being made to send the appeal to the privy council. They leave for England immediately. A telegram received states that Riel's respite extends to October 16. The commission having the matter in hand will issue a manifesto expressly addressed to the French press and notably to La Minerve, calling upon them to take the matter in hand and make it a public question. It is thought the government itself should have carried the appeal to the privy council as in the case of the New Brunswick school law.

Fugitive People.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 19.—The case of Nelson Dean, of Chicago, has caused a vast amount of comment, not only here, but in Chicago. It is now ascertained that two sisters recently came here from Sweden to learn the American ways. Their parents move in court circles in the old country, and it was agreed by the girls and parents that they should live in Rockford for three years. They were finely educated, speak French, Italian and German, beside their native language, and are now working in this city for servants' wages.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Technological society of the United States, composed of architects, civil engineers, machinists and chemists, will meet in this city October 2, 3 and 4. Delegates are expected from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other large cities.

A Salt Lake judge instructs the grand jury that in charges of unlawful cohabitation each separate instance proved can be made a basis of prosecution, with according cumulative sentence.

THAT PARISIAN BRAWL.

REACTIONARIES AND COMMUNISTS BREAKING HEADS.

The Hot Blood of Excited Frenchmen Flows Freely—Bloody Battle Flag—A Howling Mob—Odds and Ends of Europe—Big Strike Ended.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A very lively election meeting, at which blood flowed rather freely, took place at the Cirque d'Hiver. The meeting was convoked by the amalgamated reactionaries, including Bonapartists of various shades, legitimists and Orleanists. Fifteen thousand tickets were issued, although there is room in the circus for only about six thousand persons. Despite the precautions taken large bodies of Republicans, Radicals and Communists forced their way through the gates and occupied the seats. The meeting was presided over by M. Calla, the only reactionary Conservative member for Paris; but scarcely had he attempted to speak when he was vociferously interrupted from all parts of the house.

M. Edmond Hervé, editor of the Orleanist organ, La Soleil, next essayed to speak. His clear delivery and penetrating voice obtained for him a momentary hearing, but scarcely had he attempted to criticize the colonial policy of the republican government when a terrific tempest arose. M. Hervé having described the "grand livre" of the republic as being stained with the most generous blood of France, the Republicans now retorted with loud cries of "Soldat!" Recriminations were now heard on every side. The ebullition terminated in a free fight in the circus. The reactionaries were strongest in point of numbers, and the opposition was roughly handled. Sticks were freely piled for at least ten minutes, and one or two men on the right of the platform were knocked down and severely injured.

A Radical who was standing on the right, having expressed his opinions too freely, was set upon by some Bonapartists, who were evidently old soldiers, and in a few moments I saw him emerge from the crowd of infuriated beings with his temples cut and bleeding. The man exhibited a bloodstained pocket handkerchief to his fellows, who loudly cheered him, and he then dashed down toward the platform waving his handkerchief in the face of the speaker. The excitement at this juncture was tremendous, and amid the cries and an occasional cry there were to be heard some of "Vive l'Empereur!"

Some Radical reporters in the crowd headed a shouting mob, who cried out from their places, "Down with the clericals!" and made all sorts of foul allusions to persons on the platform. The police did not interfere, as they usually do, but they were posted in great force outside the building. The meeting broke up before 11 o'clock, the list of candidates having been read and voted. There was no riot outside, owing to the attitude of the police. The different groups separated amid the shouting of party cries. The Republicans and Radicals remained in the neighborhood, and sat outside the cafes for a considerable time discussing the events of the night and indulging in cries of "Vive la République!"

The police were fully determined to arrest all persons who might prepare to make a manifestation, and all knots and group standing in the streets were instantly dispersed. The reactionaries had borne with a good deal of insult all through the evening, and it is probable that had it not been for the difficulty of locomotion on the inside of the circles, owing to the semi-circle of seats, the fighting would have been more serious than it was.

The list of candidates drawn up by the organizers of the meeting included the names of M. Calla, an outgoing deputy; M. Duclaux, the son of the minister of that name; M. Delafosse, M. Paul de Cassagnac, Baron Hausmann, M. Hervé, the Duc de Padoue, and other well known Conservatives, making forty-six in all.

Odds and Ends.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The strike at Sir William Armstrong's works at Elswick, near Newcastle, was settled by secret ballot on the part of the men, to which the leaders of the strike had consented. The question put was whether the strike should be continued, and when the vote had been taken it was found that 348 votes were in favor of the continuation and 3,553 against it. About twelve hundred of the workmen did not take part in the voting. Work will be resumed. It is believed at Newcastle that without secret ballot the unwillingness of the men to openly confess that their pride had been conquered would have caused a continuance of the strike. Here is perhaps a solution for future strikes, and the ballot may play a large part in the settlement of them hereafter.

The result of the St. Leger was decisive, with little interest, especially when it was known that the favorite had won at the commonest of canons by six lengths. This was a curious contrast with the excitement shown in the years when Lambkin, Iroquois, Robert the Devil and Silvio won. Archer and Wood, in two successive events, rode first and second. The St. Leger was eminently an aristocratic race, as the first four horses were the property of noblemen. Archer also won the third race with Th. Hard, and in a fourth race also rode second on Toastmaster.

Lord Rosebery, the promoter of an elective house of peers, and Henry Broadhurst, M. P., the advanced radical, took luncheon with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden castle. "Is this a step toward cementing all discordance in the Liberal party?" is the question popularly put.

Ras Aloula, the Abyssinian general, with 12,000 Abyssinian troops and four pieces of artillery has crossed the Abyssinian frontier on his way to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Kassala.

The excitement at Cardiff which was caused by the washing ashore of a victim of the cholera, has subsided and the body has been buried in a lonely spot. Every where in Italy, France and Spain the excitement is also decreasing, as cases of the disease are very rapidly diminishing.

Coincident with the death of Jumbo the king of Denmark bestows the Order of the Elephant on the Duc de Chartres, whose eldest daughter is engaged to Prince Waldemar, the king's youngest and favorite son. The press has no comments to make in honor of the Duc de Chartres, but both the Daily Telegraph, the Standard and the Morning Chronicle have editorial lamentations on the death of the old zoological garden's pet.

The wholesale expulsion of Russians from Eastern Germany and from Poles from Prussian territory is being continued with heartless vigor. To thousands already ban-

ished another batch of 1,500 persons, with their wives and families, is to be added; and from Königsberg many respectable traders who have for a long time been settled in East Prussia. There is much mystery about this cruel proceeding, but two things are clear enough. First, though the Russian people are furious about it, the Russian government approves; and second, though the governments and people of Europe have been wont to remonstrate on the occasion of similar expulsions from other countries in the past, they do not venture to remonstrate when Germany plays the tyrant. The Russian expulsions are likely to be attended by serious embarrassments for German manufacturers, merchants and workmen established in Russia. From Russian Poland come reports that the German artisans and others employed there are placed in a very difficult position. It is by no means unlikely that the harsh measures that have been shown toward the Russian and Austrian subjects settled on this side of the German frontier will lead to the severest reprisals on the Germans settled on the other side.

IN A NUTSHELL.

The News Compressed into Sharp, Pointed Paragraphs.

The funeral of George Ward Nichols has taken place in Cincinnati.

In the election for school commissioners held in Birmingham, N. Y., the women generally voted, and the scenes at the polls were novel.

Miss Dollie Blackburn, of Coshocton, O., committed suicide by hanging, on account of a young fellow who ceased to pay her attention.

Dealers in nail stock from Pittsburgh report that owing to the long strike of the nailers, which is now in its fourth month, the stock is exhausted.

A stock company of \$5,000 is forming at Sidney, O., for the purpose of developing natural gas. Two enterprises are at work in that locality.

Andrew Hartwell was arrested in Albany, N. Y., on the charge of embezzlement of \$500. It is said the embezzlement will aggregate \$5,000.

The National Association of Tanners and Hide and Leather Dealers, in session at Chicago, decided to organize a co-operative insurance company.

The doors of Miami university of Oxford, O., were formally opened for the admission of students. An enthusiastic demonstration signalled the event.

The woman who was murdered near Englewood, N. Y., has been identified as Mrs. Catharine Fisher, wife of a wealthy sporting man of Canarsie, L. I.

President Cleveland declined to appoint as postmaster at Augusta, Me., the editor of a paper that published scandalous articles in regard to Mr. Blaine's marriage.

The Cincinnati trades assembly introduced measures by which candidates are required to pledge themselves to the advocacy of the passage of certain enactments favoring labor interests.

The adjourned meeting of the Kentucky cattlemen to consider the plague of pleuropneumonia was slightly attended, and considerable discussion took place upon the necessity of proper legislation.

In nearly every county in the state of Indiana the township trustees have been ordered to report to the board of county commissioners the exact financial condition of their townships. This action is the result of the recent swindle in township bonds.

The second day of the reunion of the army of West Virginia, at Fort Smith, O., was enjoyed through many appropriate exercises and a large attendance. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, which was the twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quotations of the Stock, Produce and Cotton Markets, Sept. 18.

New York.—Money 1 1/4 per cent. Exchange firm. Government bonds. U. S. 4s, 104 1/2; 5s, 104 1/2; 6s, 104 1/2; 7s, 104 1/2; 8s, 104 1/2; 9s, 104 1/2; 10s, 104 1/2; 11s, 104 1/2; 12s, 104 1/2; 13s, 104 1/2; 14s, 104 1/2; 15s, 104 1/2; 16s, 104 1/2; 17s, 104 1/2; 18s, 104 1/2; 19s, 104 1/2; 20s, 104 1/2; 21s, 104 1/2; 22s, 104 1/2; 23s, 104 1/2; 24s, 104 1/2; 25s, 104 1/2; 26s, 104 1/2; 27s, 104 1/2; 28s, 104 1/2; 29s, 104 1/2; 30s, 104 1/2; 31s, 104 1/2; 32s, 104 1/2; 33s, 104 1/2; 34s, 104 1/2; 35s, 104 1/2; 36s, 104 1/2; 37s, 104 1/2; 38s, 104 1/2; 39s, 104 1/2; 40s, 104 1/2; 41s, 104 1/2; 42s, 104 1/2; 43s, 104 1/2; 44s, 104 1/2; 45s, 104 1/2; 46s, 104 1/2; 47s, 104 1/2; 48s, 104 1/2; 49s, 104 1/2; 50s, 104 1/2; 51s, 104 1/2; 52s, 104 1/2; 53s, 104 1/2; 54s, 104 1/2; 55s, 104 1/2; 56s, 104 1/2; 57s, 104 1/2; 58s, 104 1/2; 59s, 104 1/2; 60s, 104 1/2; 61s, 104 1/2; 62s, 104 1/2; 63s, 104 1/2; 64s, 104 1/2; 65s, 104 1/2; 66s, 104 1/2; 67s, 104 1/2; 68s, 104 1/2; 69s, 104 1/2; 70s, 104 1/2; 71s, 104 1/2; 72s, 104 1/2; 73s, 104 1/2; 74s, 104 1/2; 75s, 104 1/2; 76s, 104 1/2; 77s, 104 1/2; 78s, 104 1/2; 79s, 104 1/2; 80s, 104 1/2; 81s, 104 1/2; 82s, 104 1/2; 83s, 104 1/2; 84s, 104 1/2; 85s, 104 1/2; 86s, 104 1/2; 87s, 104 1/2; 88s, 104 1/2; 89s, 104 1/2; 90s, 104 1/2; 91s, 104 1/2; 92s, 104 1/2; 93s, 104 1/2; 94s, 104 1/2; 95s, 104 1/2; 96s, 104 1/2;